(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1916.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1802.

LONDON, October 2.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Ratisbon, the majority of the deputation of the empire are determined, in the event of the Imperial plenipotentiary persisting in his refusal to ratify the conclusum of the 8th ult. to proceed to regulate the indemnities in conjunction with France and Russia, without communicating with the minister of his Imperial majesty.

According to the supplement to the Moniteur of the 9th ult. which contains an account of the population of each canton, district and department of France, with the number of members to be sent by each to the electoral colleges, the whole population of the French republic is 32,398,551. The number of inhabitants in the department of the Seine is stated to be 629,763, including Paris, the population of which appears to be only 536,856, considerably less than that of London. The department of the north appears to be the most populous, the number of its inhabitants being 774,450.

Yesterday the right honourable lord Keith, attended by the lord mayor to the chamberlain's office, was made free of the city, and received a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, voted to his lordship by the corporation for his gallant conduct in Egypt.

A new island was discovered in the Pacific Ocean on the 22d of December, 1801, by Mr. Sharp, late surgeon of the Cornwallis, in his passage from Port Jackson to China, on board the Hope, lat. 28, miles S. long. 163 deg. E. Mr. Sharp named it "Schank's Island," in honour of captain Schank, of the royal navy. Its length is about five or six leagues—its breadth a little less.

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Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, to a respectable merchant in London, dated August 15, O. S.

—For the authority of this letter we can particularly answer.

"Lord St. Helens, quits us in a day or two, having thus far settled every difference.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negotiation on the subject of the restitution due to British merchants by the court of Russia, have of late been very warmly renewed.

"The statement delivered many months ago by lord St. Helens, the British ambassador, having been objected to, a committee of the Russian ministry, appointed to examine them, chiefly for the indemnification demanded for the shipping, it has been proposed that those reclamations not liable to objection should be paid, and the others become subjects of future discussion, and speedy determination.

"I understand the emperor has ordered several sums, amounting together to about 600,000 rubles, to be paid to Mr. Sharp the consul-general, who has managed the details of the business: it is hoped this will satisfy the merchants demand.

"Commissioners, it is said, to be named to arrange with Mr. Sharp the other demands on the original equitable footing of restorating for real losses. I hope all may soon be ended."

Our private correspondence from Paris has, this day, enabled us to remedy, by a communication of some importance, the deficiencies of the French papers, which are again nearly silent, as to events passing in France. A conspiracy of an extensive nature, and which, though suppressed, would excite considerable alarm, if the government did not almost disavow the knowledge of it, has been discovered at Rennes, the former capital of Britanny. The new prefect of that city and its department was, it seems, informed, soon after his arrival, that a Jacobin plot for the restoration of the constitution of 1793, was in existence, and that not, as might be supposed, amongst a few obscure, or proscribed individuals, but amongst persons in considerable station—the commander of the garrison of the place and several of his officers. According to our correspondent, this magistrate had the accuracy of the information immediately proved to him, when he ordered the commandant of the Gendarmerie to arrest the commandant of the garrison, the former refusing to obey him, he was then reduced to the necessity of trying the fidelity of the whole garrison at a general parade; and even there his orders were received with hesitation, and even with a rejection of the refusal. The troops, however, beginning to divide into parties, and a majority probably appearing for the representatives of the first consul, the commandant was at length arrested, and is now in the temple at Paris.

Such are the circumstances, as they have reached our correspondent. Whether it be that they should be considered either as an exaggeration of some difference between the officers of the garrison of Rennes, or that the French government do not choose to have the public perplexed with such affairs, the Paris papers do not contain a word upon the subject. [Couriers.]

According to report, several changes are shortly to take place in the French ministry. The marine and war departments are, it is said, to be united, and confided to Lucien Buonaparte. Joseph Buonaparte is to be minister of foreign affairs and of the home department, which are also to be united, and Talleyrand minister of finance.

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Miraculous escape.

The following most singular occurrence comes to us from a quarter perfectly authentic, and still forms the subject of conversation in Britanny. During the utmost phrenzy of the French revolution, there was a curate at Rheims, whose purity and benevolence had so endeared him to people of all descriptions, that in the height of their rage and madness, the *Septembrising* committees dared not openly attack him. Determined therefore on private assassination, they applied to their usual agents; but even their hands, long stained with blood, and hearts accustomed to massacre, turned away with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good curate remained for sometime protected by his own purity, till three bravoes were brought down from Paris, by whom was arranged the following plan for his destruction:—Two of them were at the dead of night to call up the Holy Man, in order to attend the last moments of a dying penitent. This last was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who, during the exhortations of the priest, was suddenly and silently to dispatch him. The arrangement so far succeeded that the curate was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, the body of the victim.—To their astonishment, however, the object that first presented itself to them was the curate, who shook his head and said, "Ah! my friends, you applied to me too late; for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already." The assassins struck with remorse and terror, fell on their knees, and confessed all these circumstances, imploring his forgiveness. The curate, who then for the first time obtained a candle from the people of the house, and pulling down the bed cloaths, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless assassin. The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witness to this extraordinary interposition, until the municipality gave orders that the corpse should be taken away. The curate then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of every one who knew him.

The person to which this remarkable story applies, is the abbe C——, whose benevolent foundations at Somers-town were so highly complimented and applauded some time ago, by Monsieur, and the other French princes, at that time in England.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 18th September.

"We have had within this week past two severe thunder storms, severe for this place. The first was at night, during which, Banger's Pillar, erected on our beach, was struck with lightning, and the mast at the top splintered. The natives were very much terrified, this being the only instance ever known here of damage being done by lightning. In America, we should not have thought any thing of the thunder, and the Portuguese were astonished that I was not alarmed at it, whilst they were invoking all the saints in the calendar, to protect them from the *imminent* danger with which they were threatened.

"On the 5th instant, at half past twelve, A. M. a more melancholy catastrophe happened. The Aurora, a Portuguese ship of 550 tuns burthen, and 36 guns, lately arrived from Lisbon, bound to Brazil, blew up. She had about 40 casks of powder on board. The explosion was dreadful. I was at the moment sitting at my door with some friends, the ship in full view, only 500 yards distant. Anxious to render every assistance in my power to the miserable sufferers, I immediately ran down to the beach, procured a boat, and obtaining three men and two boys, put off towards the wreck, which, by this time, was enveloped in flames. Mine was the second boat that arrived.—On inquiry, I found that only two poor fellows had escaped, of 34 souls on board. They were found on board, and immediately taken, by one of its boats, on board an English frigate.—The quarter deck, with the mizen and main-mast, were blown into the air, and the ship fairly split in two, the ballast and guns, most of which were stowed in the hold, went to the bottom. The ship by this means, was thrown on her side; the fire increasing it became necessary to tow the wreck clear of the shipping. One of the English frigates' boats fastened a tow-line to the fore mast. We were soon joined by the boats of the other vessels in the harbour, with one or two from the shore. My situation was tolerably bad, as you may suppose. On a Portuguese boat coming along side, my men were going to desert for the purpose of plundering. I never remember to have been more exasperated in my life, than I was on this occasion, when these fellows discovered such unprincipled inhumanity. One of them actually got off, the others I secured by the throat, and was obliged to draw my dirk, which fortunately was at my side, and threatened to run them through if they attempted to desert me: this threat had the desired effect, and they returned reluctantly to their duty. After tugging for a considerable time, we found at length, the wreck was still at anchor. The night, very fortunately, was perfectly calm, so that not the least injury happened to any other vessels in the harbour. The scene during the night was awful, but that which presented itself at day-light was truly horrid. The poor wretches were lying in every position on board the wreck; some with half their skulls blown off, some without a leg, and others without arms, several were actually roasting in the flames. Eighteen bodies only were found. About 6 I got home, much fatigued and distressed in body and mind. Various opinions circulate respecting this disaster—the most prevalent is, that the act was designedly perpetrated by a desperate villainous sailor, one of the crew, who had sworn vengeance against the captain, for having confined him a few days before the event, for mal-practices. He belonged to Lisbon, where he had been immured in the condemned hole for murder. He was heard to declare that the ship should never depart from this port, and the wretch was sufficiently desperate to sacrifice his own life with his ship-mates, from motives of private resentment. The ship and cargo were estimated at 60,000l. sterling."

November 23.

The British packet Lord Chesterfield arrived at this port yesterday, in 41 days from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 13th October, and brings London papers to the 9th.

The plan of indemnities proposed to Germany by Russia and France, has not been acceded to by the emperor; and the delay has given so much offence to the French government, that its minister at the court of Vienna has received orders to return home, if the business should not be settled immediately. In that case the conditions of the plan will be enforced at the point of the bayonet, and 30,000 French troops are said to be in readiness for this purpose.

The revolution in Switzerland is progressing with great rapidity. The seat of government is in possession of the insurgents, who are headed by the baron d'Erlach and M. de Watteville, the latter of whom is appointed commander in chief. The prospect of tranquillity to this distracted part of Europe appears very distant.

We are indebted to the politeness of a respectable merchant in this city, for a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 9th of October inclusive, received this morning, by the arrival of the British packet Lord Chesterfield, in 41 days from Falmouth. We did not get them in time to make many extracts from them for publication this day, and have indeed been only able to look hastily over the latest. It appears from them that the emperor still refuses to agree to the plan of indemnities as proposed by Russia and France, and that the first consul has grown quite impatient at the delay. In order to force the business to a conclusion of some kind, a note in the nature of an ultimatum has been dispatched from the bureau of the minister of foreign affairs; which if not immediately acceded to, the French minister, Laforet, is directed to return home. In that event 30,000 troops are said to be in readiness to pass the Rhine to urge the emperor's compliance by the rhetoric of the *ultima ratio regum*, the bayonet. His Britannic majesty had acceded to the plan of indemnities before as respects the house of Brunswick.

The work of a counter revolution in Switzerland appears to be very seriously progressing. The new government has been dissolved, and the avowed object of its opposers is, the restoration of the old confederacy. The army consists of 30,000 men, and is commanded by baron d'Erlach and M. de Watteville; it has gained an important victory under the walls of Berne, over the army of the government. How far success may finally crown their efforts is quite problematical. The first consul has interfered in the business in a pretty imperative manner; his proclamation on the subject has, however, been received at Paris with marks of very decided disapprobation. What effect this may have, or how far the brave spirit which has, on former occasions, supported Helvetic liberty will now animate its followers and guide them to victory, are subjects on which we can form no satisfactory conclusion. An entire change in the former administration is about to take place. Lucien Buonaparte is to be minister of the marine and war; Joseph Buonaparte is to be minister of the interior and exterior; Talleyrand Perigord is to be minister [illegible] of the finances; and Hugues

the grand judge, to discharge the functions of the minister of justice. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*]

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

OHIO,

The Seventeenth State of the Union.

On Monday the 1st instant the convention of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the Ohio, convened for the purpose of forming a constitution and a state government for that territory, in conformity to the act of congress, passed the last session, to enable the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union.

The convention when formed, elected *Edward Tiffin*, president; *Thomas Scott*, secretary; and *William M'Farland*, assistant secretary.

The convention passed a resolution, 19 against 17, that Arthur St. Clair, Esq; be permitted to address the convention on those points which he may deem of importance.

It was resolved that a committee be appointed to report to the convention a preamble and the first article of a constitution.

Resolved also, that as another session of the territorial legislature would be both useless and expensive, and ought therefore to be prevented, and that the present colonial government will be terminated as soon as the constitution shall be signed by the president and members of the convention, therefore that the president be required to enclose to his excellency and to the members, the foregoing opinion.

The following is the preamble to the constitution reported by the select committee and agreed to in the convention.

We the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio, (having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress, of 1787, and the law of congress, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes,") in order to establish justice, promote the welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution, or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independant state, by the name of the State of Ohio.

November 22.

A letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, dated the 6th of October last, (received here yesterday by the brig Dean,) mentions that there were five ships of the line in that place, all of which had on the 5th of October, taken in six months provision and stores of all kinds, and were ordered to sea immediately. It was said that they were going up the Mediterranean. It was so sudden a business, that the best informed people there were not able to tell the particulars of their destination. He adds, that it was evident some mischief was brewing, as on Thursday evening the 2d of October, a brig of war passed that place from Malta, she sent a boat with letters to the commandant of the fleet; after which the admiral proceeded to take in the above-mentioned stores.—And concludes his letter by saying, that every body there talks of nothing but WAR.

November 23.

The following copy of a letter from Mr. Gavino to the American consul at Cadiz, was contained in a letter received here from the latter, dated October 6.

[COPY.]

Gibraltar, Sept. 6, 1802.

Joseph Izmardi, Esq;

SIR—I have now to inform you, that four days ago arrived here from Tetuan, 36 Moorish seamen, for the Tripolitan ship laid up here; among them is the commander of the Tripolitan brig sold here. They this day began to work on her. The report is that she is the emperor of Morocco's property, going from hence to Tetuan for provisions, and from thence to Tripoli. Please to communicate this to the commanders of the United States' ships of war, and to all others concerned.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JOHN GAVINO.

P. S. A Morocco ship from Larash has been out some days.

November 24.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated November 22.

"This morning at three o'clock, the British packet Chesterfield, captain Blight, arrived here from Falmouth, via Halifax. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and brings London papers to the 9th. The news is not of the first importance; but as it is, you shall have some of the latest articles.

"LONDON, October 8.

"*Extract of a letter from Paris Oct. 4.*

"The aid-de-camp to the first consul, M. Rapp, set off last night for Switzerland. His orders are, to repair to Lausanne, and there to summon the governor to accompany him to Berne, without an escort. This being done without any other interference, M. Rapp is to go through the several cantons, summoning each of them to declare "whether they wish to be on terms of peace or of hostility with the French republic?"

"Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inst. give a melancholy account of the stagnation of trade, and total dearth of specie. Cash is not to be obtained under fifteen per cent. on notes not exceeding a month.

"The French troops ordered into Switzerland at the interposition of him whose rule of action is guided from above, are detached from the Milanese, and are to march by the Lake Como towards the Lake of Constance, so as to form a barrier between the Swiss and the Austrians, should the latter offer to support the new government. Besides these, other troops will march into Switzerland by the pass of Porentrui, which the French still hold, though it is situated on the Canton of Basle.

"*October* 9.—The acts passed by Buonaparte in his quality of president of the Italian republic, daily tend to show, that this new state is considered as merely a province of France, as closely connected with, and as dependent upon that country, as Ireland while governed by a viceroy, was upon Great-Britain.

"A decree which has lately been issued, annihilates the independent existence of the Italian republic still more, and places its resources, absolutely at the disposal of the first magistrate of France.—Buonaparte here commands such a proportion of the army, and warlike amunition found in the Italian republic, as may be judged necessary, to be delivered up to France.

"The property in these which is left to the Italian republic, is fixed at 4,000,000 of livres; whether France is to reimburse them this sum, or whether a proportion of their own property to this amount is is to be left in their hands is not explained. The only pretext, under which this extraordinary grant can be made is, that these places were once conquered by France, that on giving them up to the Italian republic, she only gave up what proportion of them she chose; and that she can at any time reclaim her grant, or what part of it suits her. It is evident, that the whole resources of the Italian republic may, by the same logic, be laid claim to: and what more could be done to a conquered country immediately in the hands of France?

"The affairs of Switzerland have returned to their ancient channel with a rapidity scarcely equalled by the violence of a revolutionary explosion tending to overturn a long established government. The old federative government under which the Swiss so long enjoyed their primitive simplicity of manners has every where triumphed, and the Helvetic republic, the offspring of so many years bloodshed and disaster, has suddenly dwindled to a few fugitives, throwing themselves on the protection of France. The conduct which the first consul will pursue on the occasion now admits of dispute: It is true that he once formally declared himself the supporter of the new Helvetic government; but at that time this party appeared the decided majority. The face of affairs is now completely changed. The French troops would have to contend with the whole power of Switzerland; and the vigour of the consular government would be employed to prevent in Switzerland the restoration of the ancient order of things, a measure which it is actively employed to restore in France. These considerations may serve to produce the same effect upon the policy of the first consul, which might be expected from the generosity and humanity of a more elevated mind.

"Passengers in the packet—Mr. Philips, Mr. Byles, and Mr. Buckley."

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NEW-ORLEANS—SHUT!

We learn by capt. Sinclair of the ship Superior, arrived at New-York on Sunday, that the port of New-Orleans was shut against the entry of American vessels on Saturday the 16th of October last. The Spaniards have not yet fixed on a place of deposit for American produce, agreeably to the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty; and which the shutting us out of that port may be deemed an infringement of. This is certainly a subject which requires the immediate attention of our government.

The Spaniards allege, that by treaty the permission to deposit goods in that city, of course expired on the conclusion of the war. The governor and intendant were at variance on the present proceedings.

The Spaniards at New-Orleans had heard of the appointment of a commander, and of an armed force destined for that place, but great uncertainty prevailed of the time of their coming.

BALTIMORE, November 23.

Some weeks ago a gentleman in this city was bitten above the knee by a spider. This was about day break, when he was in bed. He felt a slight puncture like that of a pin, but did not pay attention to it. In a few minutes he observed a pain shooting upwards from the spot, which presently reached his spine, and gradually approached his heart. On turning up the bed-cloaths, he perceived the spider. Fortunately he sent for a friend, who was acquainted with a cure for the poison. This was *plantain leaf*. As an additional piece of good fortune, his friend knew where a quantity of it was growing. Some leaves were immediately got, and the juice bruised out of them. This was swallowed in mouthfuls. The progress of the poison was stopt; and finally a cure was effected. The gentleman said, that but for this remedy, he did not think he could have survived an hour longer. Some oil was also poured down his throat, but plantain leaf had the entire credit of his recovery. He was dreadfully weakened; and it seems almost inconceivable how much the whole mass of his blood had been corrupted by the bite of so small an insect. We had these particulars from the gentleman himself, who called at this office on some business, a few days afterwards. Some years ago a gentleman in this neighbourhood, was also bitten above the knee, by one of those venemous creatures, and was almost in danger of losing his leg. It ought to be a general rule to kill all such vermin, wherever they come within reach. [*Richmond Recorder.*]

November 25.

MURDER.

We understand that a most horrid murder was committed in the north-east part of Stonington, a few days past. A man by the name of Worden, rose in the morning, and began to make a fire. While thus engaged, three of his children came round him, disputing for an apple, which one of them had in possession—Worden turned round, and with a stick of wood stunned one of them, which immediately craweled away to its mother. With another blow he broke the arm of the second, and shocking to relate, he killed the third instantaneously. He then made off, but has since returned; though we cannot learn that he is yet secured in prison.

[*Norwich paper.*]

Annapolis, December 2.

Annapolis, 25th Nov. 1802.

HAVING lately seen in the Anti-Democrat a paragraph containing a communication, dated Annapolis, November 16th, 1802, intended to injure me, I feel myself called on, in justice to my character, and to the public, to repel the attack.

The author of the communication states, that I have accepted the office of comptroller contrary to a public declaration made by me to the electors of Annapolis, in the senate room, about two years ago. I will not undertake to say that any gentleman who was present would wilfully militate facts, but I am not answerable for the misconception of others. The paragraph contains a *gross misrepresentation*.

At this meeting which was in the month of July in the year 1800, *during the late administration*, the merits of the two candidates who were then held up for the presidential chair were freely discussed. It was well known that I was an advocate for the election of Mr. Jefferson, and of course opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams. After such a length of time, it is difficult to recollect the *precise expressions* used; but they were calculated to repel an imputation which, it was said, had been made by my political opponents that I was actuated by self-interested motives: their *substance* I shall never forget. They were to this effect: that I neither wished nor expected any appointment under the executive of the United States, being perfectly satisfied with the station which I then filled. If the expressions were used that *I would not accept an office under the executive of the United States*, they obviously could have allusion only to *the then executive*. No honest man acquainted with me will believe that I would have accepted an appointment to act under an administration *whose conduct I could not approve*: and no man of common sense can believe, for a moment, that I am capable of entertaining the ridiculous opinion that, by accepting an office under an administration *whose conduct I might highly approve*, I should forfeit the confidence of the people.

On other occasions, more recent, I well recollect that to repel similar imputations, I have declared that I neither wished nor expected an appointment under the general government, and that if one should be offered to, and accepted by me, it would be more from a sense of duty than from inclination. I have ever held the opinion that it is the duty of every citizen to act in any suitable department of the government under which he lives, when required by the voice of his country.—Sound objections may justify a refusal. I feel happy under a consciousness that no human being who regards his honour or veracity can charge me with a breach of a solemn promise.

I am yet to learn that the acceptance of an appointment under a free government established by the people to secure their liberty and happiness, is inconsistent with a disinterestedness of character, or incompatible with the principles of patriotism. My past conduct is the surest pledge which I can offer to my fellow citizens that the remnant of my days shall be devoted to the support of those political principles which I have ever maintained, and which I consider as best calculated to perpetuate their liberty and happiness.

G. DUVALL.

A number of respectable characters have subjoined their testimony of the truth of this statement made by me. It might have been greatly increased, but it is thought unnecessary.

We were present at the meeting in the senate room in July 1800, and were attentive to what passed. To the best of our recollection no declaration to the extent alleged in the Anti-Democrat of Monday last, was made by Mr. Duvall. We are of opinion that the above statement by him is accurate.

JOHN F. MERCER,
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Wm. HALL, 3d.
ALLEN B. DUCKETT,
JOHN JOHNSON,
RICH. H. HARWOOD,
JOHN GASSAWAY,
JOHN RANDALL,
RICH. MACKUBIN,
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun.
REVERDY GHISELIN.

I was present in the senate room in July 1800, when Mr. Duvall addressed the citizens, and do remember he declared in the course of his speech he neither wished nor expected any office or appointment

under the general government, being satisfied with the station he then filled; but I have no recollection that Mr. Duvall made a declaration that he would not accept an office under the general government.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on a return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thursday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the said real estate which was not disposed of at the sale in August last, under the decree aforesaid, to wit: A large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidson, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaser must give bond, with security, to the subscriber as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years, from the time of sale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers had in the said property, and which descended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 30, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by FRANCIS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Conoway, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report states thirty-nine and five eights acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was sold at fourteen dollars per acre, and six and five eights acres of the same tract at 5 dollars per acre.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1r 3/16

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Benjamin Cheney, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the twelth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next.

The report states, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130¾ acres, was sold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S CONTENT, containing 103¾ acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802. 10 3/4

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the twentieth day of December next, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH JACOBS, deceased,

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, to discharge the debts due from said deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchasers to give bond, or note, with approved security. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock.

JOSHUA POWELL.

November 22, 1802. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 9, 1802. 2

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill-street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Swansdown and Marseilles quilting,
Thicksets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured satting for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemens silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambrick muslins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambrick, muslin, and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jackonet and book India muslins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.
All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802. 2

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county; containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS.

2

WANTED TO HIRE,

By the year,

SOME NEGROES, used to plantation work. Apply to

GEORGE HOGARTH,
Herring Bay.

2

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has opened a beautiful assortment of GOODS, just received by the latest arrivals from England, suitable for the present season, consisting of superfine and second clothes, plains and half-thicks, cassimers, swansdown, toylenet and other vest coating, fancy cords, thicksets, and other Manchestry, rose & matchcoat blankets, hosiery, gloves, a handsome assortment of calicoes and shawls, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewise a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are brown and loaf sugar, hyson, and other teas, molasses, rum, spirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other spices, &c. &c. All which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms the purchaser can possibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ROBERT WELCH, of Benj. Executor.

November 16, 1802. 3X

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802. 2

To the PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 10

To be SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from *one* to *sixteen* hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaister of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons willing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802. 3

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 4th of December, at the late dwelling of EDWARD TIMMINS, on the north side of Severn,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, some plantation utensils and household furniture, also two negro women, and a set of blacksmith's tools.

EDWARD TIMMINS, Administrator.

3X

To be SOLD, agreeable to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the 14th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of six months,

ALL the personal property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at his late dwelling, consisting of some valuable young negroes, and other personal property.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, Administrator.

November 16, 1802. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JACOB GREEN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1802. 3

In CHANCERY, November 15, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, as stated in his report, of the real estate of JOHN MITCHELL, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 15th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 10th day of February next; the report states the land to have sold in parcels, 124 acres at £.3 per acre, and the residue, about 400 acres, at about £.4. The creditors of the said Mitchell who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the said day, immediately after which (if the sale shall be ratified) the chancellor will direct a dividend, &c.

A. C. HANSON, Chancellor.

3X

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for each of the following negro men: SAM, a lusty young yellow fellow. NICK, a lusty young black ditto, rather knock kneed. JEM, a yellowish coloured fellow, and one negro woman, by the name of SALL TALL, and tolerably lusty. The above reward of fifteen dollars will be paid for each of the above negro men, and FIVE DOLLARS for the woman, on being committed to prison either in Baltimore or Annapolis, or delivered to me.

RICHARD DARNALL.

November 16, 1802. 3X

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber has still absconded the following slaves: BEN, a small black fellow. JACK, a small yellow fellow. NATT, a small yellow fellow. BEN, a middle sized black man. BILL, a young lad, black, about seventeen years of age. JAMES, a black young fellow, and TOM, a young black ditto. These negroes are so well known in general that a further description is unnecessary. Also a mulatto man, with remarkable blue eyes, named JEM, who went to the eastern shore during the harvest in the last summer, and not yet returned, under a pretence of mowing grain. For the whole of the above negroes a reward will be paid of fifteen dollars each, or for either the same reward of fifteen dollars will be paid on their delivery to the subscriber, or on being imprisoned in the Annapolis gaol. I will also pay FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for every woman, on their being committed to the above gaol, or delivered to

BENNETT DARNALL.

November 16, 1802. 3X

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in soiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months. 3

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802. 3X

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 25, 1802. 6X

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 4

A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 4

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of *all* my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harrassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not *otherwise* able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property. 8

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorizing her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cecil county, October 16, 1802. 7

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency. 8X

BENJAMIN M. M'CASKEY.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 6

Annapolis, October 14, 1802.

BOOKS for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English classes, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero Delphini, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Cæsar, Sallust, &c. in Latin; Telamaque, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botannic Garden, Mitford and Gillis's History of Greece, Potter's Grecian and Kennet's Roman Antiquities, Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Morse's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography, Scot's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's; Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Barruel's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is East's Reports, vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and East, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cases of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookseller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlets Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, several copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopædia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber. 8X

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802. 8X

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802. 7

JOSEPH EVANS,

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market,

Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velvetteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and fattins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambrick muslin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambrick muslins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthern ware.

An assortment of

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c. 3

Annapolis, October 20, 1802.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, coatings, moleskins, swanskown, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting cord, velvets and velvetteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroys, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandanno, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemens and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombasets, wilcbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthern and stone ware, single double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, 4-4 and 7-8 blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and soushong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c. 3X

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pattelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, herdays, fearnoughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

☞ He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802. 6

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802. 7

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.